

B6*. 14.1
A T R U E
AND AMPLE
RELATION OF
ALL SVCH OC-
CVRENCES AS HAVE

happened in the Palatinate
since the first of June. 1622.

Stilo Antiquo.

Truely Related in a Letter, received
from Doctor VVelles the tenth of June.

1 6 2 2.

And now Printed the 14. of June.

1 6 2 2.



LONDON,

Printed by I. D. for Iohn Bartlet, and are to
be sold at his Shop, at the gilt Cup in Cheap-side,
in the Gold-smiths Row. 1 6 2 2.



227:96



A
TRUE COPPIE
OF A LETTER

Sent from Doctor *Welles*,

Relating all such Occurrences, as
haue hapned in the
PALATINATE
of Late.

Received this 10. of Iune. 1622.



Doe not write this Letter with
any desire of publication, because
the best Composers are subiect
to the worst censures, or willing-
nesse to traduce, and countermand such Pam-
phlets, as are rather framed out of coniecturall
braynes then honest intelligence, but meere-
ly to satisfie my Friends, especially such as are

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friends

friends of the cause of the *Pallatinate*, and finde their hearts affected to the true vnderstanding of the bulinesse. For if in supplying the Presse there is a kind of commenditory zeale and honest wellwishing manifested; much more shall the truth it selfe receiue grace and fauour, and be well come to all Religious hearts; as for such as are otherwise addicted, it matters not to satisfie them, for *Charmes* will not moue *Adders* out of their holes. And *Pharoahs* heart was hardned, till he saw the judgements of God. To conclude this Preface, if you meane to divulge any thing I write, I pray you giue the world notice, that it is against my will; and Letters written in hast are not fit for curious over-looking, or judicious examination. As for extractions, and culling out (as I may say) the principall poynts, it will be the better, if there be way giuen, whereby the Worke may be iustificable, and the world made acquainted with information of the Truth; and so to the purpose.

Since the Kings comming into the *Pallatinate*, and ioyning with Count *Mansfeild*, there hath beene many skirmishes, I will not call them all Battailes, in all which it hath pleased God

to

to giue him happie successe, yea, in that vnfortunate Disaster of the Powder, in the Marquis of *Badens* Campe, the issue tended to the glory of God, and the Kings eternall Honour, for he recovered more then he lost, and gaue them all a worthy testimony of his valour and Heroick Demeanor, so that if you will giue me leaue by way of Transcission, to exemplifie some particulars, and I will by Gods grace speake nothing but the Truth, and so dull and abate all the sharpe and keene edges against Him, which desire to cut the life of Reputation, did not Vertue in despight, like a Sunne dispelling the vapours, quite dissolue and vanish the morning dew of calumniation.

Know then, that in these Conflicts, his Maiestie hath still beene in person, and so forward, that he hath many times shewed sufficient testimonie of his owne particular valour, discharging his Pistoll at the very first Encounter, in the face of the Enemie; and many times Adventuring with the formost, when there was great reason and cause that he should haue beene more charie of his person. Besides, He is a comely and handsome Gentle-

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Gentleman, and so complear, that I know not whither I should preferre the workmanship of God, in his compolure of bodie, or well qualifying his minde, for he is and ever hath beene, for any thing I can heare or see, of extraordinary good demeaner in all his affayres, as both his speeches and actions doe manifest, neither deiected with Adversitie, nor lifted vp with Prosperitie. Fayre and temperate, neither giuen to the common vice of the Dutch Nation, which is drunkennesse, nor yet the English, although he haue well learned the English Tongue, wherewith the most doe learne the English Oathes: He is so moderately conditioned, that there is a pleasure to behold Him, and a delight to converse with Him; the truth is, I never heard his worth sufficiently spoken of before his comming to vs, so can I not sufficiently demonstrate the same, now he is amongst vs. I haue incist the longer vpon this my poore Discovery, because Malice heretofore hath imputed the losse of *Prague* to his negligence, or ignorance; and wickednesse, even at this present, doth dare to lay some aspersions vpon Him: But to goe forward.

After

After the recovery of the *Marquesse* of *Baden*, and the taking of *Laden-burge*, there was a worke to take out the provision therein, and bring it to the Kings store at *Mainhem*. For it was great and much more then was expected, so that the whole Army was the better refreshed: after which another buyfinesse of great importance proposed it selfe, and the Kings Army in as great speediness marched over the *Rheine* at *Mantem* bridge towards *Haggenaw* in *Alsatia*, before which *Leopoldus* the Emperors brother had lyen some ten dayes, as resolved to surprize and besiege the same by way of recovery of some of his losses: but hearing of the Kings approach, and fearing the fall of the towne, which was extraordinary manned with 5000 of *Mansfields* souldiers, he prepared to draw a way about the 8 of May by your account, and tooke an order with his army to shift for themselves, as he very fortunately made his owne escape: but the Kings army followed him so close, and pursued him so farre, that they cut off most of his baggage, and seized on his carriages, where contrary to expectation was found

about 26000.l.weight of powder, all his
 plate and much good furniture besides,
 ere they ended the businesse, both Colonell
 and Captaine, with a regiment of foote and
 six troupes of horse, were most of them ta-
 ken, and reduced to his Maiesties seruice,
 for very few vvere slaine at this time: this
 was done when they were passing a bridge,
 vvhich as some say vvas broken, and others
 say was ouerthronged with numbers; but
 the former is likeliest, because two pee-
 ces of ordnance was drowned, and the King
 tooke two or three more; but how euer
 it was, or that men may vary in some pettie
 circumstances, vve repute it a greater de-
 feate then that which they speake of, that
 the Marquis of *Durlach* had, for though he
 lost more ordnance, yet not halfe so many
 men: besides, that losse is doubled by so
 many troupes as are gone ouer to our side,
 and God be praised are most willing to
 serue his Maiestie. This, as we heare, is al-
 ready printed amongst you, but in a rouing
 manner, and farre from sufficient intelli-
 gence,

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gence; and therefore I thought it good, as in the rest, to certifie you in the very truth, which howsoever many men may suppose superfluous, and that still they heare but one and the same thing, yet sure there is great contentment in honest confirmation of such businesses, or true relating the matter. So I go forward.

The said Marquis of *Durlach* named in your copies the Marquis of *Baden*, is againe on foote, and hath altered the manner of his sequestering himselfe in a campe alone, so that now being seven thousand foote and 1200 horse, as vve may say, he is ioy-
ned vvith the King and Count *Mansfield*, being all together, to abate a little the la-
uishes of rumour 20000 in a running ar-
mie, which is continually on foote, as
the cause requireth, and businesse im-
porteth; for of late they haue beene se-
uen dayes together in the Countrey of
Dermstrat, hard by *Frankford*, the Prince
whercof *Lantgraue Lodowick* hath alwayes

but a straight enemy to our affaires, and a publick professed friend to his Imperial Majesty: for it was he that the last yeare laboured the accord between the Princes of the Union and Marquis *Spinola*, it was he that gaue way and assistance to all the Spanish marches, it was he that hath so much extolled and magnified the House of *Austria*, it was he that hath taken great paines all this Winter to dissuade the Marquis of *Durlach* and other Princes from taking vp armes in our assistance, vnder pretence of desire of peace, and auoiding effusion of Christian blood: it was he that gaue care to the Iesuites and Priests in their blasphemous railings and filthy calumniationes against God, his Church, and the King of *Bohemiaes* businesse. To conclude, it was he (Gods holy name be praised) that the King tooke prisoner in his owne country, and keeps him still in his custody. His country hath neither strong townes nor fortifications, but is soon subiect to a violent enforcement, and so was as soone overcome by our armies affoording a great supply of prouision, the hungry soldier was wel cheered, and our distressed gar-

risons wonderfully relieved with good mutations and beeves, that all this Winter have bin afflicted with great scarcitie and wants, hunger and cold: but now there is a new face of comfort and contentment appeareth on every side. For my Lord *Chichester* is safely and opportunely arrived at *Manheim*, to our hearts reioycing and the Kings satisfaction. For although *Monsieur Tilly* our grand enemy be againe strengthened from *Bohemia*, *Bavaria*, and *Leopoldus*, yet whether war or peace, the King is able to encounter with him, and prepareth with resolution to oppose all his enemies, let them increase never so fast, as I must confesse they are many; *Tilly* of himselfe is esteemed 14000 strong, and as our intelligence is, hath 6000 more from the Duke of *Bavaria* in his passages and *Conjuncts* as he can spare from his garisons, so that in the end of May he marched full 20000. towards the King, whose transcendent name with me is predominant.

After my Lord of *Belfast* or *Chichester* was welcomed and entertained of all sides, the King and Count *Mansfield* departed to the army, and as we had certaine intelligence

vpon Munday the 27 of May he marched to a towne of the Bishop of *Ments* aboute *Frankford*, called *Ausburge*, to meete with the Duke of *Brunswick* there, vvho vvvas now marching into *Franconia*; but before he could get to the *Maine*, a riuer ouer vvvhich he must be transported, Generall *Tilly* vvith his great strength and vvhole army vvvas got before him, so that he must of necessitie fight or retire, for *Brunswick* vvvas not yet come vp to the riuer, nor had any notice of the Kings being; so neare, more then that he vvould come to meete him.

In breife, to fight vpon so great disadvantages, was not thought conuenient. For the Countrey being spoyled, and vittales scarce could afford them no releife: the enemy being strong and prouided of purpose, might hazard the Army. For you must consider, besides *Tillyes* owne forces, he had *Gensalers* horse which came to him from *Openham*, from the Archduches horse, so extraordinarily armed; that they exceeded the Dutch far and may well be compared to those strong
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Cataphracts of the *Romaines*, which were armed from head to foote; therefore it was thought conuenient to make a Retreat, which was done in so good order, that to his euerlasting prayse, the King must be remembered: for not with standing, all they could doe, the enemy followed so hard that he ouer tooke them, and the horse gott such way through & about the woods that skirmish they must, and skirmish they did, so that the King returned from the Van, to be an actor in the same.

This fight lasted in a maner two dayes, May 30. 31. and was at last ended so well, that while the Horse encountred on both sides: the foote retreated towards *Manbeym*, wherein was lost not aboue on 100. of either side, but the Horse had a sorer conflict and a sorer continuance, wherein the King as he had done in his first battaile with Generall *Tilly*, demeaned himselfe so courageously well, that his example drew on others to noble performances and remarkable encounters: for amongst many Gent. whose names did not at this time fall to my

proportion of knowledge, among those that were noted to fight most brauely were Colonell *Ouertront* Commander of the *Palsgraves* horse, one Sir *Iohn Maynard* of *Kent* Captaine of a troupe of Count *Mansfields* horse, were worthy and remarkable. Count *Mansfield* had one of his kinsmen, called Count *Philip*, of *Mansfield* taken prisoner, as ouer charged with numbers; diuers others might be remēbred to their perpetuall fame. Many were slain, wounded, and taken prisoners on both sides. The report goeth, y^e losse was 200. on both sides, the losse being equal keepeth rumor from too lauish boasting of peuailling, only the King returning to *Manheim* that might be said he was glad it was no worse, considering the accident or chance of warre. God had dealt mercifully with him in affoording him so good an escape and deliuerance from such eminent perill.

On our side was Colonell *Galsstein* Generall of the Marquis of *Dirlacks* horse slaine, a vvorthy braue souldier, and a Rinegrauē taken prisoner.

On the Emperours part a Collonell
in

in compleate armour, was shot into the face, as he lifted vp his beauer to take the ayre: and sundry other officers were subiect to the ouer-mastering forces of their Aduersaries; some killed, some wounded, some suppressed, and they were glad at the last to part vpon equall termes; and (as we heare) Monsieur *Tilly* had no great cause too much to reioyce: for the horse that escaped left much Armour, and the men were brused exceedingly. But concerning our selues we esteemed it a blessing, exceeding Report, that in a retraite of thirty or forty miles wee haue lost no baggage at all, nor more men than the enemy, although their ioy exceeded, and Report had made the matter amongst the Bishops so famous; yet there is but one truth, and as neare as euer I can, you haue it: and therefore spare not to tell to both your friends and foes, that our businesse doth thriue well, and by Gods gracious assistance, we shall make a happy progression, though I must confesse, the enemy is very strong, and loo-

keth for great supplies from out of diuers Countries.

The same night his Maiestie returned to *Maynheim*, and supped chearefully with Generall *Vere*; assuring that the Duke of *Brunswicke* is twenty thousand strong, and encreaseth his Army daily in his marches. Now if any aske where were the skouts on al sides, where was the mistaking, either of the *Rendezuons*, or the day of *Brunswickes* approaches? where was the ouer-sight that Monsieur *Tilly* did lodge himselfe without any feare (as it were) betweene the Armies? for if *Brunswicke* had come forward, how could a dangerous battel haue beene preuented? I answered for all as well as my poore vnderstanding will serue me, these things might bee without impeachment of martiall Policies, or true Discipline. For, concerning the King of *Bohemia*, he was resolu'd to fight, and carelesse of any forces his enemy could haue, so far forth as he might ioyne with *Brunswicke*, who had formerly sent him Letters of assurance,

assurance, hee would come to the riuer of *Mayne* such a day. Besides, it was a probable coniecture, that *Tilly* could not so sodainly be so strong, considering his former defeature, and *Leopoldus* raising his Campe; but the truth is, most of the Arch-duke *Leopoldus* forces meant directly to ioyne with *Tilly*: and hee tooke aduice with *Gonsales de Cordua* with what expedition to goe forward: Concerning *Tilly* himselfe, hee had reason to preuent the mischiefes, apprehending an irrecoverable danger, if the King of *Bohemia* and *Brunswicke* did meete: besides, he tooke notice that *Brunswicke* and more Carriages and ordnance mounted which must be the cause of slowe marches, and bring along with him some impedimēts: last of all, that hee must passe ouer the Riuer, and whether by boate or bridge, if hee could get thither afore him, hee was sure to hinder his landing, and procrastinate his iourney. Concerning *Brunswicke*, he could not be so confident to limit his time to a certaine day, because

an army in long marches are many times pulled backe from speed and celerity by circumstances, accidents and casuall e-vents, as hath formerly beene apparent in memorable Expeditions, where the breaking of a cartiage, or the dismounting of a Cannon hath hindered an Army from a whole dayes march. To conclude, let there be no impeachment of a Souldiers credite in the businesse of the warre, except apparent cowardice, follie and treason steppe in; but let every man endeauour to do his best, and when disasters happen, be ready rather absolutely to say, It was the will and pleasure of God; or with modesty to conclude as the common Prouerb is, It was the fortune of warre.

Thus farre haue my Letters extended in the businesse of the Pallatinate, and if you long now to heare of the King and *Brunswicks* meeting, or of *Mansfields* forward marching, I assure you I long as much to giue you notice of the same:
and

and make no question, but my next Letters shall not only aduertise you how my Lord of *Belfast* or *Chester* proceedes in his Commission, but send you the happy tydings of some worthy exploit or other, cyther tending to the discharging the Pallatinate of her intollerable burthens and grieuous enemies or the thriving of the cause in a farre better manner than many hollow-hearted would haue it, but because things are dubitable, and the secrets which belong to God vnsearchable, I leaue it to his direction and preferuation that knoweth what is best for his owne glory, and the propagation of true Religion. Iust now as I am ready to seale vp my Letter, comes a Letter from Collonell *Gustene* his owne hand, whom we tooke to haue been slaine, that hee is yet liuing a prisoner, which made much ioy.

F I N I S.